

KAREBOSI IS A PUBLIC SPACE, LOCUS EXPRESSION OF HERITAGE AND URBAN IDENTITY OF MAKASSAR

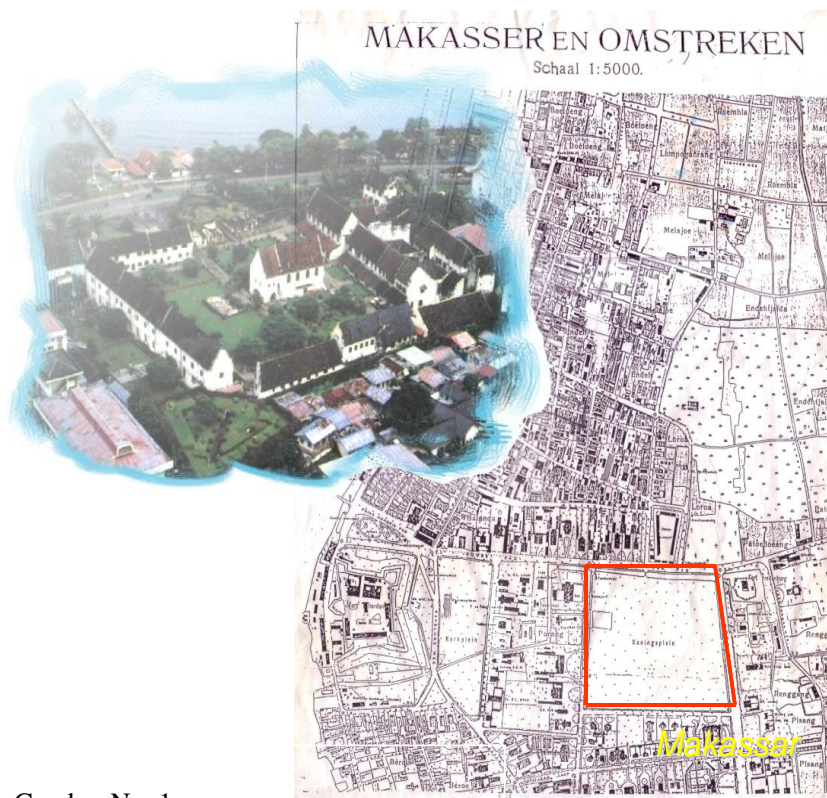
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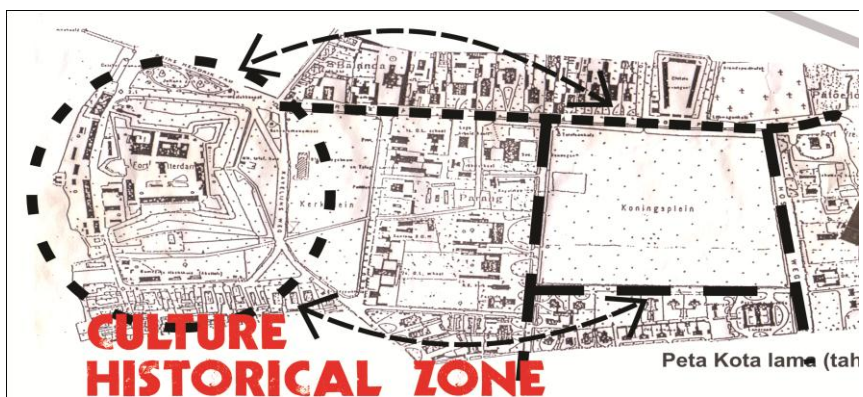
1.INTRODUCTION

A city is an urban artifact which accumulated from times to time by its residents, seen from the development of the city's morphology, Karebosi was part of past development as an early fetus of city development around 1613 A.C, which is functionally unseparated with the development of other regions such as Fort Rotterdam, Losari/Ujung Pandang, Vlardigen, China Town, etc, as historical assets which supposedly being put together as tourism linkage concept. Looking up to Policy Act about Buildings Number 28 Yr.2002 on Policy act the 28th about conservation, where Karebosi (KoningPlain) has been included in as Heritage site of Buildings and Environment as Historic Distric, seeing from plan's age, historical influence, uniqueness, and landscape architecture, the spatial connection with the physical shape which has been exist before.

The Revitalization of Karebosi as public space and Green-Open Space which in new formatted concept had been driven into commercial use seeing from Housing and Urban Development aspect is derived function of the site, the decision to build (planning and designing) has to come through rezoning mechanism from the early function as the Green-Open Space (RTBL 06/PTR/M/2007 Policy of Urban and Landscape Planning, about the balance of environment supporting system and quality of the building).



Gambar No. 1
Peta Karebosi (Koningplein) Tahun 1413



2. DISCUSSION

Karebosi is one of the urban heritage of Makassar. There's no arguments, history had been written that karebosi is a public space, a function which had been placed by many of social activities of city's residents. So, as the main open field of the city is a place where every parts of community are free to maintain their activities, unbound as individual property (Bambang H, Fajar, April 2008). Aren't there several examples of public space (city promenade) in some of big cities in Indonesia such as Malang, Bandung, Jogja, Jakarta has become the symbolization of power (government) in the past and at presents has become communal space.

Thus, the new design of Karebosi which is very artificial, elicit , and contemporary has forgotten the essences of urban designing, as one of ancient urban artifact of Makassar city. The closure of city's history which based on Tourism had been forgotten in rejuvenation of city's urban heritage and in other hand, based on theoretical reference, the roots of the problems are the function of Karebosi's history and spatial connectivity with the physical shapes in the past (Architecture of Colonial City).

Karebosi is symbolization of the past, which could be revitalized with contextualism functional design which also reflected the harmony of visualization between the new shape and the old patterns (Colonial Architecture) and also able to accommodate the more innovative needs without abandoning the visual characteristic of the site which had become the city's landmark, so all the physical monument as the Urban Heritage through site revitalization will become the main Urban Architecture Tourism to be the best sector of tourism and bringing income to the province government, instead of blocking up karebosi for certain individual benefits. New design for certain are in need of adaptation but without abandoning main essence of designing philosophy that is the region of karebosi is included as historical site (Culture & Historical district)which need to be conserved through district revitalization program (Urban Regeneration).

Aren't important cities all over the world always being assigned with public spaces such as forum, agora, plaza, urban park, promenade, etc, as symbol of sovereignty and power, cities in middle ages would bringing forth public space as symbolization of power and city's visual, Renaissance city's concept which having more adequate quality of arts. Designing public space nowadays faced some hardness into creating a communal space,

green –open space which accessible humanist for all kind of users including people with disability, surely the new design of Karebosi is still accommodating main function as a place for formal ceremonies, religious rituals, festivities & ritual space, parade, mass gathering, and many more. Further development of public space modern days is more plotted as urban park (landscape gardens) based on consciousness upon needs of natural environment where vegetation aspect has been brought forth in creating visual character, natural aspects are needed in all-artificial urban spaces. The main reason is to be landscape with gathering uses, fun, pedestrians facility and public facility, tourism information centre needs more attentions as part of design.

3. RECOMMENDATION

New design has to be a public space where spatial expression needs to outshine the visual elements (buildings) and also the spatial concepts is supposedly more “self container”.

Futuristic closure (trend oriented) which accommodate only economic needs and ignoring preservation & conservation oriented upon a historical site as revitalization solution of karebosi 2015 which accumulated economic activity in regards giving over-weighted function in space maintenance which showing high density character unto old city region and causing environmental stress, circulation chaos, and visual chaos. Associating urban design needs to overlooked environment support system aspects and contextual through urban design guidelines & development controls. Please remember that on planning Makassar city in the beginning government and urban designer had agreed on giving limits of weight upon the centre of the city and developing new centre of maintenance towards the south region and east region of the city. Let us look up to Singapore with its Raffles city on region of old city had become a landmark and had also become a spectacular urban architecture tourism site .

In developing one of Makassar's mission statement as tourism city,Karebosi open space (Koningsplein) has to be designed as locus expression of heritage and city's identity and site's landmark.

Looking back for a while, the existence of Green-Open Space not only had becoming dream of the naturalists to gain the shape of green and beautiful city landscape which also ready on giving climatology protection to urban residents, but more than that, the existence of green-open space has to be part that molded into one and parallel with urban growth and urban

development because city also needs rooms to breathe. This part has gotten more attention especially in law aspect and had written on province government policy act and environment policies which protect the existence of width and function of green-open space for developing city, even SBY the president of Republic of Indonesia on his speech on 'Earth day' had announced a cons action upon illegal logging which had become worst each days.

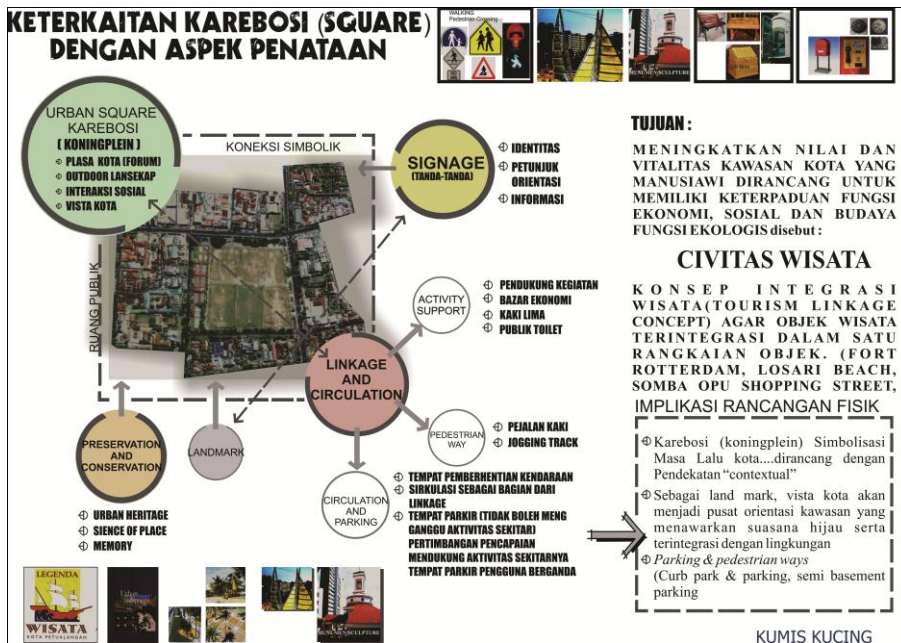
The fullness of urban needs which become a little too crowded with increasing number of urban residents had giving more complexity upon urban problems and causing the existence of green-open space as the city lungs are in line and time for green-open space still can be exist in Jakarta city. Decreasing upon decreasing numbers of green-open space and derived into gas station, police centre, temporary garbage disposal and half area even had become skyscrapers. Even so, if an accurate survey had been done, there's possibility that they (green-open space) had becoming luxurious mansions.

Group of urban landscape designers had done some studies about the decreasing width of green-open space from years to years and had announced the situation where the green-open space had come to an extinction.

With decreasing green-open space in Makassar from natural green-open space which had ecological function to artificial green-open space, will bring forth effects to the ecosystem in the environment of the future. One of the effects that affect us today are the rising temperature and high pollution on the air which increasing the green house effect towards urban environment and the urban residents will be affected mostly by this ultimate changes of climate and temperatur



Gambar 2. Karebosi Dari Masa ke Masa



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- Undang-undang No.26 Tahun 2007 tentang Penataan Ruang
Peraturan Menteri PU No.06/PTR/M/2007 Pedoman Umum Rencana Tata Bangunan dan Lingkungan (RTBL).

Baharuddin Koddeng, Was born in Kalosi, September 15th 1949. Alumni of Architecture Engineering of Hasanuddin University (1983) and post-graduate of Institute Technology of Bandung (1993). Member of Union of Architect of Indonesia (IAI) for South Sulawesi region, Advocate of Urban Dewan Pakar INKINDO South Sulawesi (2006-2010), Caretaker of Indonesian Transportation Community (MTI) branch South Sulawesi. Work as Lecturer at Architecture Engineering of Hasanuddin University mainly on Architecture Design and Urban & Regional Planning

KAREBOSI : LOCUS EKSPRESI BUDAYA IDENTITAS KOTA MAKASSAR

KAREBOSI URBAN SQUARE

LATAR BELAKANG

Penataan dan pemanfaatan ruang yang cakuu serta tidak memiliki konsep yang jelas, adanya konflik sirkulasi pengguna lapangan karebosi dengan transportasi disekitarnya, termasuk tempat parkir

Keinginan untuk menghidupkan kembali spirit dan suasana karebosi (Koninsplein)Makassar tempo dulu dalam format baru sesuai dengan kebutuhan dan perkembangan masa kini.

VISI

Mengembangkan vitalitas Ruang terbuka Karebosi yang kontekstual melalui revitalisasi kawasan historis.

Revitalisasi: Menghidupkan kembali wilayah / kawasan kota yang mengalami kemunduran (Blighted / death).

KAREBOSI DARI MASA-KEMASA PERKEMBANGAN MORFOLOGI FISIK KOTA MAKASSAR

Sejarah perkembangan kota Makassar dibagi menjadi beberapa periode, yaitu:

KOTA MASA KERAJAAN

Kebudayaan kerajaan Goa dan Tallo pada abad ke XIV (sekitar tahun 1300an)menandai keberadaan kota Makassar

KOTA KOLONIAL

Pada tahun 1545 didirikan benteng Jumpandang, kemudian disebut benteng ROTTERDAM. Pada saat itu benteng SumbaOpw menjadi pusat pemerintahan dan selanjutnya perkembangan built up kota disekitar benteng karebosi - maka disekitar daerah lapangan karebosi (sempurnakan) dibangun, bank, perkantoran eksekutif, yudikatif, masjid dan rumah-rumah pejabat tinggi dibangun disekitar, selatan karebosi ("Sumbay dalam Ananto Yudono")



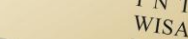
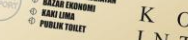
Pada tanggal 1 April 1906 kota Makassar diserahkan sebagai Gementre Makassar Sejak saat itu Makassar berkembang mengantar rumah tinggalnya sendiri



Peta Kota lama (tahun 1613)



Benteng Ujung Pandang



KONSEP

Pemanfaatan Ruang

Memperbaiki struktur jaringan kawasan kota maupun arsitektur bangunan, visual image, (yang memberi ciri kawasan Karebosi sebagai salah satu Land Mark kota)

Menciptakan lingkungan yang memberi kenyamanan dan keleluasaan serta aksesibility bagi kepentingan umum (terutama pejalan kaki) dimana karebosi berperan sebagai lansekap kota (paru-paru kota)

Mengembalikan citra kawasan (urban regeneration) sebagai bagian dari masa lalu Makassar

dengan demikian

perkenalan

Menandai perkembangan

Makassar masa lalu

di "Revitalisasi" perlu

sebagai Locus kembali

budaya dan identitas kota

Karebosi 1546

Fort Rotterdam

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KETERKAITAN KAREBOSI (SQUARE) DENGAN ASPEK PENATAAN

URBAN SQUARE
KAREBOSI
(KONINSPLEIN)
+ PLASA KOTA (Forum)
+ OUTDOOR LANSEKAP
+ INTERAKSI SOSIAL
+ VISTA KOTA

PRESERVATION
AND
CONSERVATION

LANDMARK

URBAN HERITAGE
SENSE OF PLACE
MEMORY

WISATA

WISATA

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SIGNAGE
(TANDA-SURAT)

ACTIVITY
SUPPORT

PENDUKUNG REKREASI
BAZAR (KORAN)
KAKI LIMA
PUBLIK TOILET

PEDESTIAN
WAY

PEJALAN KAKI
JODONG TRACK

TEMPAT PEMARKAHAN KENDARAAN
SINKRASI SEBAGAI BAZAR DARI
LINKAGE

TEMPAT PARKIR (TODAK) BALEN MENING
GANDUNG AKTIVITAS SIKUTIKU
PENGUNJUNGAN PENGARAPAN
MENDUKUNG AKTIVITAS SIKUTIKU
TEMPAT PARKIR PENGUNJUN KENDARAAN

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